

ROSENBAULI, O.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; RODIN, R.N., inzh.; FROLOV, B.F., inzh.

Universal diagram for automatized medium voltage electric drives for
the remote control of working machinery units. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.9:
70-73 '59. (MIRA 12-9)

(Machinery--Electric driving) (Remote control)

AUTHORS: ~~Rosentauli, O. B.~~, Candidate of SOV/105-58-10-6/28
Technical Sciences, Selivokhin, I. N., Engineer (Moscow)

TITLE: The Construction of the Characteristic Curves of a
Direct-Current Drive With a Reactor Control (Postroyeniye
kharakteristik privoda postoyannogo toka s drossel'ny
upravleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 31 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a presentation of a graphical-analytical method
for the construction of the mechanical characteristic
curves of a d.c. motor drive. The motor, which is
separately excited, is supplied from an a.c. source
through a rectifier, on the a.c. side of which a
reactor coil is inserted into the circuit, which carries
a bias magnetization coming from three windings: One
is operated from a control potentiometer, one energized
by the motor voltage and the last by the motor current.
The performance of the motor as characterized by the
voltage versus current function at the armature is
determined by analytically solving the equations for the

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Direct-Current Drive With a Reactor Control

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feedback magnetizations, the potentiometer magnetization being used as a parameter, thus furnishing a family of curves. The finally resulting family of curves specifies $U_{\text{reactor}} = f(I_y)$, with $I_y = \text{const}$. This result can easily be converted to give $U = f(I)$, with $I_y = \text{const}$.

From this basis the mechanical characteristics of the motor can be constructed. For small-power motors the family of curves $n = f(I)$, with $U = \text{const}$ must be constructed. This curve is employed in the process of converting $U = f(I)$, with $I_y = \text{const}$ into mechanical characteristics.

The technical data of the reactor coil, of the rectifier and of the motor are given. An approximately sinusoidal voltage and current in the coil are assumed for all modes of operation. The rectifier resistances and the rectification coefficients are assumed to be constant. The Watts loss in the reactor core is neglected and this is justified by the good agreement obtained between the experimental and theoretical results. A procedure is suggested for

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Direct-Current Drive With a Reactor Control

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constructing the curves by means of a stencil. At the
end a sample problem is solved. . The notation in this
paper is as follows:

U_{reactor} - reactive voltage drop at the reactor coil in
Volts.

I - motor current in Amps. -

$I_{\sim}$ - effective reactor current.

I_y - potentiometer bias current.

U - armature voltage.

n - revs/min. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1957

Card 3/4

ROSENBAUM, B.

Kladno miners show the way this year again. Uhl 6 no. 8:260
Ag '64.

ROSENBAUM, B.

Mining hard Kladno coal with the KSV A 80 E cutter loader.
Uhli 6 no.5:183 My '64

ROSENBAUM, B.

Sediments are also a valuable fuel. Uhl 5 no.11:388 N '63.

ROSENBAUM, M.

Transverse connections of an RC coupling of the double T type. p.141.
(Sdelovaci Technika, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

L 38944-66 JAJ

ACC NR: AP6029729

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0080/65/000/010/0261/0264

AUTHOR: Rosenbaum, Miroslav; Fexa, Josef--Feksa, I. 353

ORG: Department for the Automation of Chemical Processes, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague (Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka katedra automatizace Chemickych vyrob)

TITLE: Servomechanical compensator for measuring the permittivity of systems with variable loss factors

SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 10, 1965, 261-264

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism, permittivity

ABSTRACT: The article describes a high-frequency adapter to a servomechanical compensator, permitting the remote measurement of changes in the capacitance of the sensing element. The basic range of 1.0 pF with a relative accuracy better than 3 percent can be increased to 3 and 10 pF, by changing the stator of the compensating capacitor. The compensator can be used if the effective bleeder resistance of the sensing element is higher than 100 kohms. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 10 formulas. [JPRS: 34,162]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 62-55:621.317.335.3

FEZA, Josef; ROSENBAUM, Miroslav

Automatic recording of sedimentation curves. Silikaty 8 no.3:210-217 '64.

Electric measurement of equilibrium changes of analytical balances. Silikaty 8 no.3:231-239 '64.

1. Chair of Chemical Production Automation, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/7 Surgery July 59

ROSENBAUM S

4142. LATE RESULTS AFTER PROSTATECTOMY - Rezultatele îndepărtate după prostatectomie - Rosenbaum S. and Abramovici I. Clin. II-a Chir., Inst. de Med., Iași - REV. MED. - CHIR. IAȘI 1958, 62/3 (549-556) Tables 3

Results after 1 to 4 yr. were good in the great majority of 170 cases. The isolated persistence of one symptom, either pollakiuria or pains and turbid urine, is generally a sign of bad postoperative evolution. The association of these symptoms indicates the development of a postoperative sequela. The dysuria always disappears and its reappearance is due to development of a stenotic complication most frequently obliteration of the prostatic urethra. Ligature of the ductus deferens is necessary for prevention of epididymitis.

4143 THE NEW

ROSENBAUM, Walter, inz. (Berlin)

Industry of the German Democratic Republic at the 1957
Leipzig Spring Fair. Nova technika 2 no.6:166-168 Je '57.

BULGARIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Methods of Measurements and Research.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26730
Author : Gel-Man, M., Rosenbaum, Ye.
Inst : -
Title : Elementary Particles
Orig Pub : Fiz.-matem. sprsaniye, 1958, 1, No 3-4, 89-118
Abstract : See Referat Zhur Fizika, 1958, No 3, 5358.

Card 1/1

- 10 -

MOSKOVSKIY, ANASTASIIY, A. D., KALININ, and LESKOV,

"Georgiy Dmitriyevich Belonovskiy (Microbiologist, 1875-1950, Obituary)", Zhur
Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol, No. 10, pp 3-5, 1950;

RUMANIA/General Problems of Pathology Tumors. Comparative
Oncology. Human Neoplasms.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 89619

Author : Beren, L., Burlin, D., Rosenberg, A., Kerpel, L.

Inst : -

Title : Leiomyoma of the Stomach.

Orig Pub : Chirurgia, 1957, 6, No 6, 837-839.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 24 -

5086. (1095) ROSENBERG A.I. Agric. Acad. K.A. Timirjasev, Moscow. *New recipe for the stabilization of blood with natrog (Russian text) KHIRURGIJA (Mosk.) 1955, 3 (54-65)

Before the war, the Russian preparation natrog was created; this constitutes the sodium salt of trioxylglutaric acid. In comparison with sodium citrate, which has been used up to now, natrog has the advantage of lower toxicity and of technically simpler and cheaper manufacture. The new recipe for a preserving fluid for transfusion blood is as follows: 3% solution of natrog 250 ml., 25% glucose solution 10 ml. and blood 240 ml., thus making 500 ml. In this solution, blood can be stored with good results for 25 days. The following properties of the solution are reported: the resistance of the erythrocytes after 2 days is 0.44, after 14 days 0.44, after 18 days 0.48, after 25 days 0.68 and after 34 days 0.80. The haemolysis of the erythrocytes after 18 days is 0.2%, after 25 days 1.9% and after 34 days 3%. The increase of spherocytes after 14 days is 16.7% and after 25 days 18.6%. The decrease of the freezing point of the stabilizer corresponds to that of an isotonic solution.

ROSENBERG, A.; Hanganut, M.

Feeding the electric arc for cracking methane gas in alternating current.
p. 23.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, ^{Sept.} 1959.
Uncl.

COUNTRY:	: Rumania	U-23
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	19445
AUTHOR	: Gheorghiu, M. and Rosenberg, A.	
INSTR.	: Not given	
TITLE	: The Cracking of Methane in an A-C Arc	
ORIG. PUB.	: Rev Chim (BR), 10, No 1, 25-27 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	: Satisfactory results have been obtained from the conversion of methane to acetylene in an a-c arc. An investigation of the process parameters was made in an experimental installation. The complete reproducibility of the experiments with respect to basic parameters (contact time, intensity of the process, degree of conversion, and power consumption) has been demonstrated. An improvement has been achieved in the power factor. It has been established that an increase in arc current is	
CARD:	1/2	

COUNTRY	: Russia	4-23
CATEGORY	:	
AES. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	19445
AUTHOR	:	
INSTR.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	accompanied by a decrease in voltage. The power consumption per m³ of CH₄ is 1.5 kv. The contact time is the same as when d-c current is used. The acetylene content in the product gas mixture attains 10% and the power consumption from 8 to 15 kv/kg acetylene. Test data are tabulated for a pilot plant installation with a methane throughput of 300 mt³ [sic] per hr. N. Kirichenko	
REF: 2/2	325	

ROSENBERG, A. Dr.; BEROU, L., Conf.; DIACU, Gh., Dr.; TERPEL, I. Dr.

Clinical and radiological value of intravenous cholecysto-cholangiography with biligriffin. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.5:752-765 May 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Spitalul de stat nr. 12.

(IODIPAMIDE

sodium iodipamide in cholangio-cholecystography, value)

(CHOLANGIOGRAPHY

cholangiocholecystography with sodium iodipamide, value)

RUMANIA

616.988.21-039.12

IURASOG, G., Dr, ROSENBERG, A., Dr, and OPREANU, M., Dr. Work performed at the IMF [Institutul de Medicina si Farmacie; Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute] Cluj.

"Rabies with an Incubation Period of 19 Years and 6 Months."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 6, Nov-Dec 66, pp 543-547.

Abstract: The authors report a case of a patient who died of rabies in 1965 as a result of a bite by a rabid dog in 1945. The patient had been given anti-rabies treatment at the time of the bite and had not been bitten by any animals, healthy or otherwise, since that incident.

Includes 3 figures and 18 references, of which 8 Rumanian, one Russian and 9 French. -- Manuscript submitted 22 December 1965.

1/1

ROSENBERG, A.; POP, E.; BOZAG, A.; BIRZU, O.

Further histochemical contributions to the mechanism of experimental cholestatic liver cirrhosis. Acta morph. acad. sci. hung. 12 no.1: 67-84 '63.

1. Institut für Pathologische Anatomie (Direktor Prof. A. Muresan),
Institut für Deskriptive Anatomie (Direktor: Prof. I.G. Russu),
und Institut für Biochemie (Direktor: Prof. I. Manta) der Medizinischen
Hochschule. Cluj, Rumänien.

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, OBSTRUCTIVE) (LIVER GLYCOGEN) (FATS)
(PHOSPHOLIPIDS) (RNA) (SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE)
(ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE) (ALDOLASE) (ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATASE)

The limiting oxidation-reduction potential during the growth of anaerobic bacteria. E. Aubel, A. J. Rosenbarr, and M. Grünberg (Pasteur Inst., Paris). *Biokhimiya* 11, 329-341 (1946); cf. *C.A.* 40, 7205^a.—It had previously been shown that in cultures of *Cl. saccharobutyricum* and *Cl. sporogenes*, which are regarded as obligatory anaerobes, (1) does not prevent the decompn. of the usual metabolites; hence, the liberation of energy necessary for the maintenance of the life and growth of the microbes proceeds normally, even in the presence of air. However, the O, by combining with the H and with other metabolites, retards the usual synthetic processes, and may thus prevent the growth of the bacteria. It was therefore of importance to det. the limiting oxidation-reduction potential at which the growth of the anaerobes still proceeds. When grown on solid media, in the presence of oxidation-reduction indicators, growth of *Cl. saccharobutyricum* and *Cl. sporogenes* is maintained at a potential $E_h = +0.123$ v., at pH 7.0. A mixt. of O and N yields a stable potential (during which bacterial growth still proceeds) when the O content is 1.4%; $E_h = +0.116$ v. at pH 6.4. If the concn. of bacteria is high, growth will continue at a high potential. Removal of the bacteria from the culture medium results in a lowering of the potential at which growth is still maintained. H. Priestley.

H. Priestley

ROSENBERG, A.J.
DUCET, G.; ROSENBERG, A.J.

Respiratory processes in higher plants. Report No.9: New discoveries
on the effect of carbon monoxide [in French with summary in Russian]
Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:409-416 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Stantsiya fiziologii rasteniy Instituta fiziko-khimicheskoy
biologii, Parizh.
(PLANTS--RESPIRATION) (CARBON MONOXIDE)

ROSENBERG, A. M., Docent

Tomsk

"Torsion Moments and Power Consumption During Hob Operation," Stanki i Instrument, 10, No 1, 1939.

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

DOCTORAL THESIS, PROF. BOGDAN, R. M., PROF.

Dr. of Technical Sciences

"Does Dipping a Cutting Tool in a Special Solution
Increase its Durability?" Stanki I Instrument

Vol. 15, No. 10-11, 1944

BR 52059019

ROSENBERG, A.V.

4083. Infection of bones and joints in experimental brucellosis.
A. V. Rosenberg *Trud. Rostov Protivochum. Inst.* 1955, 9, 204—
213; *Referral. Zh. Biol.* 1956, Abstr. No. 86837—in guinea pigs
infected with *Brucella*, changes in the bones were observed in 49
animals out of 160. The effect was localised as follows: lower
extremity (26 animals), vertebra (11), ribs (12). In some animals
several sites were affected. The infection was a kind of pan-
osteitis with abscess formation and the development of zones of
osteosclerosis round them. Sometimes periosteitis was observed
with the bursting of the abscess into the surrounding tissue. In
some animals pathological fractures occurred. In many cases
spontaneous healing of the affected bone with the development of
osteosclerosis was observed. In the vertebral column this
often occurred with an ankylosis of the vertebrae. The condition
affected various parts of the bone. (Russian) H. ASHER

ROSENBERG, B. I.

Electric Currents

Compensating currents in closed circuits of high voltage networks. Elektrichestvo no. 2:33-40 F'52. Kandidat Tekhn. Nauk, Dots. Leningradskiy Politekhnikheskiy Institut im. Kalinina

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. ~~SECRET~~ Uncl.

18

The Wear-Resistance of Cast Iron Under Conditions of Reciprocating Motion. E. M. Rosenberg. (Vestnik Metallopromyshlennosti, 1939, No. 7, pp. 32-38). (In Russian). In the first part of this article a recently developed wear-testing machine and the method of testing used are described, and in the second part some experimental data for the effect of such external factors as lubrication (clean and dirty lubricants), original surface finish, speed and pressure on the wear of cast iron are presented.

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CP

The preparation of concentrates and the extraction of crystalline carotene from peppermint leaves. S. D. Balakhovskii and G. N. Rosenberg. *Bull. biol. med. exp. U. R. S. S. 5, 621-2 (1938) (in French)*.—One kg. of dry mint leaves is extd. with petr. ether (1), a 3:1 mixt. of 1 and EtOH, 95° boiling ligroin, or $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$. The ext. is concd. to 100 cc., sapond. with aq.-alc. KOH, washed, and dried by passage through a column of Na_2SO_4 . The evapd. filtrate is washed with hot EtOH and the residue is taken up in CS_2 or dry C_6H_6 and treated with 5 vols. of EtOH, pptg. some dark impurities. This pptn. is repeated until no more material seps. out. This gives a pure concentrate of 1, from which crystals can be obtained by keeping in the cold for 10 days. S. A. K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

5TH AND 6TH ORDERS

7TH AND 8TH ORDERS

9TH AND 10TH ORDERS

11TH AND 12TH ORDERS

13TH AND 14TH ORDERS

15TH AND 16TH ORDERS

17TH AND 18TH ORDERS

19TH AND 20TH ORDERS

21ST AND 22ND ORDERS

23RD AND 24TH ORDERS

25TH AND 26TH ORDERS

27TH AND 28TH ORDERS

29TH AND 30TH ORDERS

31ST AND 32ND ORDERS

33RD AND 34TH ORDERS

35TH AND 36TH ORDERS

37TH AND 38TH ORDERS

39TH AND 40TH ORDERS

41ST AND 42ND ORDERS

43RD AND 44TH ORDERS

45TH AND 46TH ORDERS

47TH AND 48TH ORDERS

49TH AND 50TH ORDERS

51ST AND 52ND ORDERS

53RD AND 54TH ORDERS

55TH AND 56TH ORDERS

57TH AND 58TH ORDERS

59TH AND 60TH ORDERS

61ST AND 62ND ORDERS

63RD AND 64TH ORDERS

65TH AND 66TH ORDERS

67TH AND 68TH ORDERS

69TH AND 70TH ORDERS

71ST AND 72ND ORDERS

73RD AND 74TH ORDERS

75TH AND 76TH ORDERS

77TH AND 78TH ORDERS

79TH AND 80TH ORDERS

81ST AND 82ND ORDERS

83RD AND 84TH ORDERS

85TH AND 86TH ORDERS

87TH AND 88TH ORDERS

89TH AND 90TH ORDERS

91ST AND 92ND ORDERS

93RD AND 94TH ORDERS

95TH AND 96TH ORDERS

97TH AND 98TH ORDERS

99TH AND 100TH ORDERS

ROSENBERG, G.

Melyepitestudományi Szemle - Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

Technology of surface coal mining. p. 59.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS													3RD AND 4TH GROUPS												
AD 118 Action of various magnesium salt concentrations on frog muscle. I. Lubinska and H. Rosenberg. <i>Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)</i> 12, 183-91(1968).—The chronaxie of frog nerve-muscle prepn. increases with concn. of Mg in the suspension fluid, beyond the dose necessary to suppress neuromuscular transmission. B. C. P. A.																									
ASR-3LA OPTALLOPOICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION FROM SYNDICATE																									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS													3RD AND 4TH GROUPS												

L 17105-65 EWT(d)/T Ph-d IJP(c)/AFMD(p)/ASD(a)-5/AFETR/ESD(c)/ESD(dp)/
ESD(gs)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045034

R/0021/64/009/005/0465/0473

AUTHOR: Rosenberg, Ivo (Brno)

TITLE: Detection and identification of generalized symmetric Boolean functions

SOURCE: Revue Roumaine de mathematiques pures et appliquees, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 465-473

TOPIC TAGS: switching theory, switching function, Boolean function, symmetric Boolean function, automaton

ABSTRACT: The generalized, symmetric, Boolean functions are not as easy to identify and detect as the more usual symmetric Boolean functions. The present paper suggests a method by which it is possible to recognize generalized, symmetric, Boolean functions as well as partially defined Boolean functions. The basic result is contained in the following 2 part theorem:

A. A necessary condition for a non-symmetric Boolean function $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ to be generalized symmetric is that there exist, $m, m^1 \in I_n$, $\delta \neq MC I_n$ and two polysymmetric functions ψ, ψ^1 such that:

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045034

1. $g(\tilde{x}) = \psi(\tilde{x})$ for $\tilde{x} \in M, \|\tilde{x}\| \leq m$.
2. $g(\tilde{x}) = \psi'(\tilde{x})$ for $\tilde{x} \in M, \|\tilde{x}\| > m$.
3. $I_{n,m}^p$ is one of the sets $(M)_m, (I_n \setminus M)_m, (M)_m \cup (I_n \setminus M)_m$
 $(p = \psi(\tilde{x}) \text{ for } \|\tilde{x}\| = m)$.
4. $I_{n,n-m}^{p'}$ is one of the sets $(M)_m, (I_n \setminus M)_m, (M)_m \cup (I_n \setminus M)_m$
 $(p' = \psi'(\tilde{x}) \text{ for } \|\tilde{x}\| = n-m)$.

B. If $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a generalized symmetric function and for $i \in M, \tau_i = 0$ and $\tau_i = 1$ for $i \in I_n \setminus M$, then the function $g(x_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, x_n^{\tau_n})$ is symmetric.
 Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables, and 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, DP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

IVANESCU, P.; ROSENBERG, Ivo; RUDEANU, S.

On the minima determination of the pseudo-Boolean functions.
Studii cerc mat 14 no.3:359-364 '63.

1. Institutul de matematica al Academiei R.P.R. (for Ivanescu, Rudeanu). 2. Asistent la Institutul politehnic din Brno, R.S. Cehoslovaca (for Rosenberg).

ROSEN'BERG, I. L.

(Review)

USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1

Author : Rosen'berg, I. L., engineer

Title : Review of handbook on metallurgy and thermic treatment

Periodical : Vest. mash. 34/3, 102-105, Mar/1954

Abstract : Metallurgy and Thermic Treatment, Bibliographical Handbook (1860-1947). This book was compiled by M. I. Myahkina and M. A. Raevskaya under the direction and scientific editorship of I. S. Kozlovskiy, Cand. in Tech. Sciences; Mashgiz, M. 1952, 614 pages. The book has two volumes and four sections. The literature referred to is classified according to subject. The reviewer finds many errors in such classification.

Institution :

Submitted :

Using the same poles for radio and telephone wires. Tr. from the Russian. p. 140

WISLOPCSI TELEKOMUNIKACIJE vol. 25, no. 6, June 1956

Warszawa, Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN RADIO LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

Rosenberg, KAROL

1/Continuous molasses fermentation in three vats. Stanislaw Maslor, Karol Rosenberg, and Zdzislaw Kukla (Łódź, Politech., Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Łódź*, No. 5, *Chem. Spokymca* No. 1, 37-60(1955).—Lab. expts. are described on continuous fermentation of molasses in three vats. The fermentation consists of 2 continuous processes: (1) fermentation of low-concd. yeast mash and (2) principal fermentation of highly concd. mash in 2 vats. The yeast mash and the highly concd. mash are flowing continuously into the first fermentation vat. It has been found that this process gives a high degree of fermentation, and the alc. yields were approx. 90% of those obtained by a conventional method. The increase of temp. from 32 to 35° did not improve the yields. Optimum alc. yields were obtained after 4-day-long fermentation. R. Ehrlich

chem 3

ROSENBERG, L.A.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 478

Author : L. A. Rosenberg and N. A. Nefedova

Inst :

Title : The Correlation of Bacteria with the
Chemical Regimen and Zooorganisms in the
Bottom Soil of the Northwestern Part of
the Pacific Ocean.

Orig. Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No 1, 61-65

Abstract : Complex studies -- chemical, microbiologi-
cal, and zoological -- of analogous
samples of bottom soil obtained at 12
stations of the Northwestern part of the
Pacific Ocean at depths ranging from 128
to 6150 meters were carried out. The
existence of a direct relationship between

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USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour :: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 478

Abstract : the total number of microorganisms, the biomass of microbenthos, and the concentration of biogenic elements was proven. The number of benthic animals sharply decreased as the distance from the shore increased. In the upper layer of the bottom soil the number of bacteria and the concentration of biogenic elements gradually decreased with the increase in the distance from the land.

Card 2/2

L 7059-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EED(b)-3/ETC(m)/EWA(1) IJP(c)
 ACC NR: AP5021474 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/65/011/003/0287/0293

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Akulichev, V. A; ^{44,55} Rosenberg, L. D.

ORG: ^{44,55} Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskij institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Certain correlations in a cavitation field

SOURCE: Akusticheskij zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1965, 287-293

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, ^{21,44,55} acoustic wave, ^{1,55} cavity flow, fluid mechanics, acoustics

ABSTRACT: The energy of an acoustic wave causing cavitation within a certain volume of a fluid in a cavitation field is dissipated as a result of the energy lost by the generation of cavities. Based on the concept of an ideal model of a unidimensional cavitation field, proposed by L. Rosenberg at the Fourth International Congress on Acoustics, Copenhagen (1962), and assuming the cavitation nuclei to be distributed uniformly, with the only energy losses being due to acoustic cavitation, an integral equation for the dissipation of an intensive acoustic wave is derived.

Applying the concept of M. Sirotynk's experimental work (Energy balance in an acoustic field in the presence of cavitation. Akusticheskij zhurnal, no. 10, 1964, 465-469), the general integral equation is reduced to a

UDC: 534.29/532.528

Card 1/5

L 7059-66

ACC NR. AP5021474

simplified form containing the easily determinable intensity and frequency parameters of the acoustic wave and a function of the fluid's cavitation properties. It was found that in a powerful concentrator applying focused ultrasonic vibrations of high intensity, the rate of an acoustic wave's cavitation energy loss can be expressed as a function of an electrical potential difference. An example with distilled water, where cavitation begins at an ultrasonic vibration frequency of 500 kc, shows coincident rates of cavitation energy loss derived experimentally and analytically. The analysis of such a wave, generated in distilled water by a plane emitter with a surface intensity between 900 and 1200 w/cm², shows a linear increase in the wave's intensity I with increased surface intensity I_0 until the beginning of cavitation (see Fig. 1). With the beginning of cavitation at 900 w/cm², the increase of I lessens more and more at higher I_0 -values and with increased distance x from the emitter (see Fig. 2).

Coefficients are introduced and expressed by functions characterizing different cavitation activities. The index of cavitation K best characterizes the cavitation activity in general or the extent of a developing cavitation. It is defined as the ratio of the volume of cavities to the unit volume in the cavitation field and can easily be determined experimentally; in a unidimensional cavitation field it is a function of the acoustic wave propagating along the x axis. The distance at which K decreases by 10 times is considered the effective rate of the unidimensional cavitation field.

Card 2/5

I. 7059-66

ACC NR: AP5021474

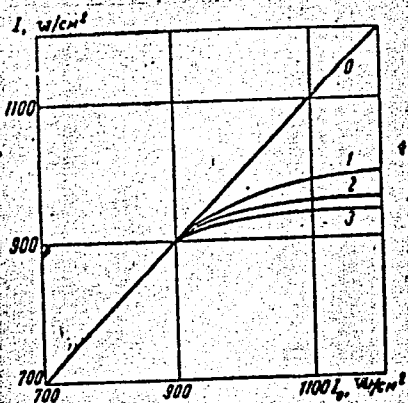


Fig. 1.

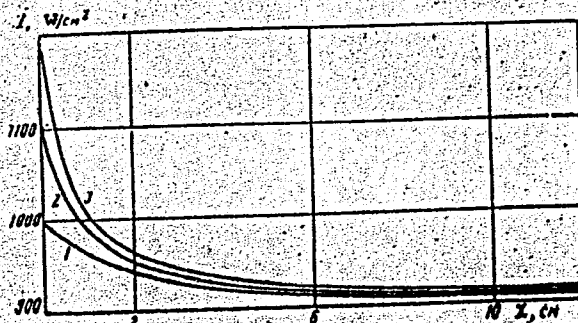


Fig. 2.

The coefficient κ defines the degree of cavitation utilization of the acoustic wave energy. At 500 kc, in a powerful concentrator, it rises rapidly from 0 to 0.5 with an increase in the intensity of the cavitation field from 900 to 1200 w/cm². The coefficient ϵ characterizes the potential erosion activity of cavitation; in addition to the wave's intensity, it is also a function of the air content and temperature parameters, and of the

Card 3/5

L 7059-66

ACC NR. AP5021474

flapping time of cavitation cavities. Both κ and ϵ have been introduced by L. Rosenberg (Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1965, 11, 1, 121-124). Luminescent and chemical activities are expressed by analogous coefficients. The efficiency of cavitation processes in a unit of volume within the cavitation field is expressed by the coefficient $\eta = \kappa \epsilon$ and for the whole cavitation field by the mean value of η .

Wave resistance in a cavitating medium generally depends on the cavitation index K and a parameter γ , which is a time function of the cavity's flapping. The mean wave resistance of a cavitating medium decreases relative to a noncavitating medium at low frequencies with increasing K , due to increased compressibility, but it increases at high frequencies when cavities do not flap and the compressibility decreases.

The effect of cavitation index K on the wave resistance at low frequencies at which γ is ineffective is expressed by the equation

$$\rho_{\text{H}} c_{\text{H}} = \rho_0 c_0 \left(1 + \frac{\beta_{\text{H}}}{\beta_0} K \right)^{-1/2},$$

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ACC NR: AP5021474

where ρ and β are density and compressibility, index o indicates the cavitationless fluid, index k is the cavitation field of the fluid, and β_k is the compressibility of the steam - gas mixture. In the case of water, $\beta_k/\beta_o \approx 10^4$, K is of the order of $K \approx 10^{-3}$, and $\rho_k c_k = 0.3\rho_o c_o$. [ATD Press: 4134-F]

SUB CODE: 20? / SUBM DATE: 04Jan65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 004

60
Card 5/5

ROSENBERG, L.M.									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
4628. DATA ON PROBLEM OF CHEMISTRY OF OXIDATIVE CRACKING OF HYDROCARBONS IN THE VAPOUR PHASE. II. Mametkin, S S and Rosenberg, L M (Bull. acad. sci. U.S.S.R., ol. sci. tech., 1943, (II-12), 3-14; J. inst. petrol. 1945, 31, 319A) Pure tetralin and decalin were subjected to cracking (reaction time 19-31 sec.) at 575 C. and 575-625 C., respectively, in O_2/N_2 mixtures containing 0-50% of O_2 . In the case of tetralin the principal reaction was dehydrogenation to naphthalene; subsidiary reactions are indicated by identification of benzene, toluene, m- and o- xylene, and oxygen containing compounds. Mechanism of tetralin decomposition in these circumstances is discussed. Decalin does not undergo dehydrogenation, no naphthalene being found in the reaction products, which contain a larger quantity of unsaturated gases. Main direction of cracking reaction in this case appears to be scission of one of the rings, resulting in naphthenic hydrocarbons (ethylcyclopentane was identified), which later lose hydrogen, yielding aromatics.									
ASB-154 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
FROM SOURCE									
SUBJECT									
REMARKS									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
ROSENBERG, L.M.																			
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC B2 1 Dehydrogenation of indane. L. M. Rosenberg (C. R. Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R., 1949, 49, 491-494).—Using a Cr catalyst, the dehydrogenation of the five-membered ring in an atm. of H_2 or N_2 results in the formation of indene at 470°. At 530° the reaction is 66% complete, and the residual gas contains 0.6% of paraffins. W. J. King.																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

ROSENBERG, M.

Effects of *p*-aminosalicylic acid on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* observed through the electron microscope. Pavel Rohan and Mila Rosenberg (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czechoslovakia). *Labatell et al.* 5, No. 1, 8 (1959). — *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* grown on Löwenstein medium was treated with the Na salt of *p*-aminosalicylic acid (1) and pictures were taken through an electron microscope at intervals ranging from 30 min. to 45 hrs. The 4 plates of this article show clearly that the 1 has a bacteriolytic effect, which starts from the inside of the cell. W. J.

ROSENBERG, M.; POSPISIL, L.

Study of sulfur bacteria *Thiobacillus thioparus*. Chekh.biol.
2 no.2:104-106 Ap '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut obshchey biologii meditsinskogo fakul'teta universite-
ta im. Masarika, Brno. (Sulfur bacteria)

ROSENBERG, M. SMARDA J.

Comparative study of various properties of bacteriophages
produced by kysigenetic bacteria and of bacteriophages derived
from them by passage. p. 449

ČESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE. (Československá akademie věd.
Biologický ústav) Praha

Vol. 4. No. 8, August 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library
of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1956.

ROSENBERG, Mita; SMARDA, Jan; JAKUBIK, Jaroslav

Production of certain types of bacteriophage by lysogenic strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Cesk. biol.* 4 no.8:457-466 Aug 55.

1. Ustav pro obecnou biologii lekarske fakulty university v Brne.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES,
bacteriophage of lysogenic strains.)

(BACTERIOPHAGE,
of *Micrococcus pyogenes*, lysogenic strains)

ROSENBERG. M. SMARDA J, JAKUBIK,

Production of several types of bacteriophage by the lysogenetic strain of STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS. p. 475.

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ BIOLOGIE. (Československá akademie věd.
Biologický ústav) Praha

Vol. 4, No. 8. August 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EAL) Library
of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1956.

ROSENBERG, MITA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology. Viruses of Bacteria (Phage)

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 9, 1957, 35353

Author : Rosenburg, Mita

Inst :

Title : Lysis of Cells of Staphylococcus Under the Influence of a Bacteriophage

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1956, 5, No 4, 193-197

Abstract: With the aid of an electron microscope, the disintegration of staphylococci, treated with phage, and also the morphology of the phage particles formed during this time, was studied. The granular disintegration of the staphylococci was constantly observed. The particles of the phage have a diameter of 50-60 millimicron and a shoot measuring 20-50 X 200-250 millimicrons. The globular macromolecules observed in the preparations had a diameter of 20-25 millimicrons, which corresponded with the thickness of the Phage shoot. With the help of ultrafiltration

Card : 1/2

-1-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology. Viruses of Bacteria (Phage)

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 9, 1957, 35353

it was determined that the much smaller lytic particles which are met in the phagolysis of staphylococci, have a diameter of 40-60 millimicrons which corresponds with the size of the head of the phage particle. The globular macromolecules, out of which in the opinion of the author, in all probability, the phage particles are gradually developing, do not have the ability to cause a reproduction of the phage in the cells of a homologous culture of staphylococcus and differ qualitatively from bacteriophage. 4 electronoscopic photographs are displayed.

Card : 2/2

-2-

ROSENBERG, M.

The application of atomic replicas for the study of tissue surfaces.
Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 1 no.1:60-61 Jan-Mar 57.

1. Institute for Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

atomic replicas for study of tissue surfaces)

ROSENBERG, M.

Electron microscopic studies of a lysogenic strain of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha* 1 no.3-4:167-171 July-Dec 57.

1. Institute of Biology, Medical Faculty, Brno University.
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON
of *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus* lysogenic strain)
(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES
electron microscopy of aureus lysogenic strain)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/5 Med. Micro. May 59
Bibliography - Citations

1360. ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDIES OF A LYSOGENIC STRAIN OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS - Rosenberg M. Inst. of Biol., Med. Fac., Univ. of Brno - ACTA VIROL. (Bratislava) 1957, 1/3-4 (167-171) Illus. 8

Morphological changes in cells of a lysogenic strain of *M. pyogenes aureus* were studied by means of the electron microscope. Bacteriophage particles were demonstrated in a UV-irradiated culture. The average diameter of the head was 50-55 mμ, the length of the tail 200-250 mμ. Bacteriophage was not demonstrated in non-irradiated cultures because of its low incidence. Both in non-irradiated and in irradiated cultures cells were found disintegrated into a quantity of monodispersive globules with a diameter of 20-25 mμ. This form of disintegration is probably characteristic of lysogenic cultures.

ROSENBERG M.

HAMAR, M.; ROSENBERG, M.

Morphology of the type D influenza virus (Sendai strain). Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 2 no.1:65-68 Jan-Mar 58.

1. State Institute of Health, Budapest (for Hamar). 2. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava (for Rosenberg)
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES
type D Sendai strain, morphol.)

ROSENBERG, M.; KORDOVA, N.

Study of intracellular forms of coxiella burnetii in the electron microscope. Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 4 no.1:52-55 Ja '60

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

(COXIELLA chemistry)

SOKOL, F.; BLASKOVIC, D.; ROSENBERG, M.

Subunits of myxoviruses. I. Treatment of Newcastle disease, para-influenza 1 and mumps viruses by ether. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 5 no.2:65-77 Mr '61.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(VIRUSES pharmacol)

(ETHER ETHYL pharmacol)

ROSENBERG, M.; KORDOVA, N.; Technical assistance: HOLEC, B.

Multiplication of *Coxiella burneti* in Detroit-6 cell cultures. An electron microscope study. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng] 6 no.2:176-180
Mr '62.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(COXIELLA culture) (MICROSCOPY ELECTRON)

LEŠKO, J. inz.; ROSENBERG, M., MUDr.; tech. spol. SYKORA, K.

Application of mixtures containing glycol-methacrylate in histology and histochemistry. Cesk. morf. 11 no.2:188-191 '63.

1. Virologický ústav CSAV, Bratislava, Mlynska dolina 1.
(HISTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES) (ACRYLIC RESINS) (GLYCOLS)
(STAINS AND STAINING)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ROSENBERG, Mita and ROSENBERGOVA, Marta; Virology Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Virologicky ustav Ceskoslovenskej akademie vied,) Bratislava.

"Myxoviruses and their Multiplication."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 7, 1963; pp 547-551.

Abstract : Review of literature regarding the structure (various antigens, nucleic acid; influenza virus;) and multiplication (adsorption and cell penetration, isotope studies, changes in nucleic acid content) as yielding hints of possible approaches to viral chemotherapy. Twenty Western-language references.

BREZINA, R.; KORDOVA, N.; ROSENBERG, M.

Multiplication of *Coxiella burnetii* in the light of recent advances. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 no.2:96-101 '63.

1. Virologický ústav CSAV v Bratislave, riaditeľ akademik D. Blaskovic.

(COXIELLA) (CELL DIVISION)

(TISSUE CULTURE) (VIRUS CULTIVATION)

ROSENBERG, M. [deceased]; ROSENBERGOVA, M.

Resistance to ultraviolet irradiation of the ability of primary cell cultures and of stable cell lines to support virus replication. Acta virol. 8 no.5:396-400 S '64.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

ROSENBERG, M.; ROSENBERG, M. [deceased]

Synthesis of Ribonucleic acid and Newcastle disease virus in
ultraviolet irradiated chick embryo cells. Acta virol. (Praha)
[Eng.] 8 no.6:547-550 N '64

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

L 36254-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6019271 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/015/002/0521/0530

60
56
B

AUTHOR: Rosenberg, M.; Nicolau, P.; Bunget, I.

ORG: [Rosenberg; Nicolau] Institute of Physics of the Academy of the RSR., Bucharest; [Bunget] University of Bucharest, Department of Theoretical Physics, Bucharest

TITLE: Electrical properties of some iron-copper²⁷ and copper-manganese ferrites

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 15, no. 2, 1966, 521-530

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, electric property, ~~Seebeck coefficient~~, chemical reduction, electric conductivity, iron, copper, ~~ferrite, copper-manganese ferrite~~ *manganese*

ABSTRACT: The electrical conductivity and Seebeck coefficient of some iron-copper and copper-manganese ferrites are investigated. The electrical properties are found to be highly dependent on the conditions of preparation, which can be explained by the chemical reduction of the Cu^{2+} ions above 900C. A mixed conduction mechanism is proposed for the iron-copper ferrites. The n-carriers are electrons on Fe^{3+} levels; they are dominant in the slowly cooled samples. The p-carriers

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ACC NR: AP6019271

are holes on oxygen ions; they are dominant in samples quenched from temperatures above 1120C. An irreversible increase of the Seebeck coefficient and resistivity is produced by heating the quenched samples in the temperature range 350—550C because of oxidation of the Cu^{1+} ions. The authors express their thanks to Mrs. A. Cormos and E. Varzaru for preparations and chemical analyses, and th Mrs. R. Manaila for x-ray analyses. They are also indebted to Mr. G. Anghelea for his steady technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 3 tables, and 11 formulas. [Authors' abstract.] [KS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Mar66/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 016

Card

2/2

L 60651-65 EWP(b)/EWP(t) Ps-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4041215

GE/0030/64/006/001/0101/0110

AUTHOR: Rosenberg, M.; Nicolau, P.

TITLE: Electrical properties and cation migration in $MgMn$ sub 2 0 sub 4

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 101-110

TOPIC TAGS: ¹¹magnesium compound, manganese compound, magnesium manganite, spinel, electric property, cation, crystal lattice, crystal chemistry, electric conduction

ABSTRACT: The influence of the cation migration process on the electrical properties of $MgMn_2O_4$ is investigated. By measuring the temperature dependence of the electrical resistance and thermoelectric power, it is possible to study the migration process of the cations in the spinel lattice, and to establish the temperature range in which the tetragonal-cubic phase-change occurs. By using the thermoelectric power data it is possible to specify the valence formulae of samples which have been quenched or slow-cooled from high temperature. The electrical conduction occurs by a hopping mechanism between the octahedral-site Mn^{3+} and Mn^{4+} ions, and involves very low mobilities. "We thank the Institute of Atomic Physics for the DTA and the DTG analysis, A. Cormos and E. Varzaru for preparations and chemical

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60651-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4041215

analysis, and G. Anghela for help in some technical operations. We are also deeply indebted to R. Manaila and P. Pausescu for providing us with their X-ray data prior to publication." Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 7 equations, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Academy of the R.P.R., Bucharest

SUBMITTED: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 009

Card

kc
2/2

POLAKO/Magnetism - Ferrites and Ferrimagnetism

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 20582

Author : Rosenberg M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Temperature Dependence of the Coercive Force of Powdered
Gamma-oxide of Iron

Orig Pub : Commun. Acad. RFR, 1957, 7, No 12, 1011-1014

Abstract : An investigation was made of the temperature dependence of the coercive force of powdered γ -Fe₂O₃ with finely dispersed particles (of diameter from 0.1 to 1 micron). Up to 200° the temperature dependence is expressed by the empirical formula $H_c = aT + b$, where $a = 0.36$ oersted/degree and $b = 223$ oersted. At room temperature $H_c = 105$ oersted, a value close to the value of H_c calculated under the assumption that the powdered particles are single-domain. It is quite probable that the particles of the investigated powder consist of one or several domains, and that the process of reversal of magnetization in the principal portion of the material is effected only by rotation.

Card : 1/1

AUTHORS: Kondorskiy, Ye., Rosenberg, M. SOV/2c-12c-4-18/67

TITLE: On the Temperature-Dependence of the Coercitive Force of Nickel and Iron-Nickel Alloys in Thin Samples (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti koertsitivnoy sily nikelya i zhelezo-nikelevykh splavov v tonkikh obraztsakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp. 753-756 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the present paper the attempt is made to find out whether the character of the temperature dependence of the coercitive force depends on the thickness of the foil (especially with such thicknesses in the case of which the coercitive force increases). The authors investigated the temperature dependence of highly riveted and annealed thin-walled samples of nickel and binary iron-nickel alloys with 85, 78 and 50 % nickel. Measurements were carried out in a solenoid within a temperature interval of from -196 to 300°. The rolled foil-shaped samples had thicknesses of 0,35; 0,2; 0,1; 0,05; 0,02; 0,01 and 0,005 mm. Also the thermal treatment of the various samples is described. The measurements carried out confirmed the

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SOV/20-120-4-18/67

On the Temperature-Dependence of the Coercitive Force of Nickel and Iron-Nickel Alloys in Thin Samples

authors' opinion that the possible influence exercised by thickness is disguised by the considerable increase of the coercitive force (as a result of internal mechanical tensions caused during thermal treatment). There are no rules governing the dependence of coercitive force on the thickness of these samples. The temperature dependence of the coercitive force of the samples rolled in the manner described was approximately the same in the case of all thicknesses. In samples of pure nickel and in the alloy containing 78 % Ni the coercitive force was proportional to $\sqrt{G - T}$ in the case of all thicknesses in the interval from room temperature to Curie (Kyuri)-point; here G denotes Curie temperature. After annealing of the previously rolled samples a regular dependence of the coercitive force of samples of all compositions on the thickness of the foil is observed. With a reduction of thickness from 0,35 to 0,1 mm the coercitive force changes only little; however, it increases considerably if the thickness of the foil is further reduced. The critical thickness of pure nickel and of the alloy containing 50 % nickel is greater than with an alloy containing 85 or 78 % Ni.

Card 2/3

SOV/20-120-4-18/67

On the Temperature-Dependence of the Coercitive Force of Nickel and Iron-Nickel Alloys in Thin Samples

The temperature dependence of the coercitive force after the rolling of annealed samples the thickness of which varies from 0,1 to 0,005 mm is approximately equal. In the sample containing 78 % Ni the character of the temperature dependence of the coercitive force hardly changed at all. The increase of the coercitive force with a decreasing thickness of the foil (down to 0,003 mm) may be explained by admixtures which had penetrated into the foils while they were being treated. There are 3 figures and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: October 15, 1957, by I. K. Kikoin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1957

1. Nickel--Stresses 2. Iron-nickel alloys--Stresses 3. Iron-nickel alloys--Physical properties 4. Thermal stresses--Analysis

Card 3/3

24.2200

S/058/62/000/003/074/092
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Rosenberg, M.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the magnetic properties of ferro-
magnetics with anisotropic structure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 69, abstract 3E515
("Studii și cercetări fiz. Acad. RPR", 1961, v. 12, no. 1, 203 -
210, Rumanian)

TEXT: Review. There are 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓B

Card 1/1

S/196/62/000/010/006/035
E073/E155

AUTHORS: Rosenberg, M. , Parhon, C.I.

TITLE: Anomalies in the temperature dependence and the resistivity of manganese-zinc ferrites in the neighbourhood of the Curie point

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.10, 1962, 3, abstract 10 B15. (An. Univ., Ser. stiint. natur., v.9, no.25, 1960, 243-247). (Rumanian, summaries in Russian and French).

TEXT: In the range 20 to 100 °C the temperature dependence of ρ in Mn-Zn ferrites of various compositions was investigated. The results obtained are explained on the basis of a s-d-exchange model of S.V. Vonsovskiy (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 16, 1946, 981).

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ROSENBERG, M.; RIPEANU, S.

Dependence of temperature on the coercive force of nickel and nickel-iron alloys. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.3:669-683 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Fac. de matematica si fizica, Univ. "C.I.Parhon" si Institutul de fizica atomica. Bucuresti.

(Temperature) (Coercive force (Magnetic))
(Nickel) (Iron-nickel alloys)

ROSENBERG, M.; NICOLAU, P.; MANAILA, R.; PAUSESCU, P.

Electric properties of crystalline structures in the system
(CuO)₂(Mn_2O_3)_{1-x}. Studii cerc fiz 13 no.4:651-665 '62.

1. Institutul de fizica, Bucuresti.

ROSENBERG, M.; TANASOIU, C.; NICOLAE, I.

Increasing the monocrystals of barium ferrite ($\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$) by the Verneuil method. Studii cerc fiz 14 no.3:249-261 1963.

1, Institutul de fizica Bucuresti.

L 8514-65 EWT(1)/T/EEC(b)-2 IJP(c)/AFWL/ESD(t)/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041216

0/0030/64/006/001/0141/0150

AUTHOR: Rosenberg, M.; Tanasoiu, C.; Rusu, C.

TITLE: Modification of the domain structure of barium-ferrite single crystal under the influence of a magnetic field

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 141-150

TOPIC TAGS: domain structure, barium ferrite single crystal, Bitter pattern, barium ferrite, Bloch wall

ABSTRACT: With a view toward confirming a domain-structure scheme previously proposed by two of the authors for the basal plane (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure), this work presents some results of the investigation of Bitter-pattern modifications

the cleavage planes perpendicular to the basal plane, and

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L 8514-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4041216

tained measured 5 to 10 mm in diameter and 2 to 4 mm thick. The property of the crystals to cleave along the basal plane made it possible to obtain nearly perpendicular mechanical polishing. Bitter patterns were observed

ship between the domain and the magnetization process

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041216

tional information concerning the magnetization process can be obtained by extending the investigation to higher fields, especially near saturation. In
important changes of both the

Lower field values but are less visible. Orig. are. 125. 1-2-64

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Academy of the R.P.R., Bucharest

SUBMITTED: 15Apr64

ATD PRESS: 3102

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 011

Card 3/4

L 8514-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4041216

ENCLOSURE: 01

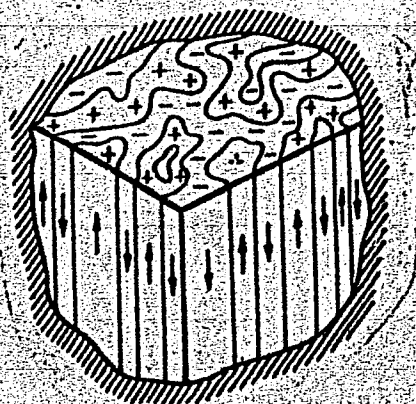


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of domain structure of barium-ferrite monocrystals. (Rev. Phys. Acad. RPR, 8, 383, 1963).

Card 4/4

Rosenberg R.

6

Utilization of the sulfur dioxide²⁷ from the combustion
gases of lignites in thermal power plants. Blum, M.
Rosenberg, and V. Tocu. Acad. rep. populare Romania,
Ind. Inginer. Studi cercetari energet 6, No. 1/2, 81-86
(1956). - The SO₂ recovery from combustion gases of coal
used as fuel in thermal power plants is studied for 6 types of
Romanian brown coals and lignites with 1.7% total S.
The fuel consumption is about 100,000 tons/year for a power
plant of 10,000 kw and 1 million tons/year for one of 100,
000 kw. The theoretical recovery is 1314 to 13,140 tons
and 13,140 to 131,400 tons SO₂/year, resp. It is con-
cluded that the proposed and actual methods have proved
successful technically but unsatisfactory economically.
R. D. Stancu

Rm for any

ROSENBERG, M.

Some technical/economical aspects of the treatment.

ROSENBERG, M.

"Influence of temperature on the coercive force of $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ powder"

p. 1011 (Comunicarile, Vol 7, No. 12, Dec. 1957, Bucharest, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1,
Jan. 58.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 82906

Author : Blum, I., Rosenberg, M.

Inst : -

Title : Certain Technical-Economical Problems Concerning the Processing of Brown Coals (Lignite) in RNR [Rumanian People's Republic].

Orig Pub : Rev. minelor, 1957, 8, No 2, 81-92.

Abstract : A method for evaluating the procurible energy value from various types of solid fuel is described. Monograms are suggested which make it possible to calculate the cost of the thermal unit for crude lignite as well as for various classes that are obtained by sifting.

Card 1/1

ROSENBERG, M.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ENERGETICA. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1958

ROSENBERG, M. Some aspects of the production and consumption of primary energy in Europe. I. Production of primary energy. p. 349

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

ROSENBERG, M.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Refining Solid Fuel Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58620

Author : Blum, I., Rosenberg, M., Calota, M.

Inst : -

Title : The Change of the Amount of Bonding, Depending on the
Ash Content of Semi-Coke from Lignite, During Its
Briquetting with Bonding.

Orig Pub : Rev. minelor, 1958, 8, No 12, 551-557

Abstract : The mathematical and graphical dependence of the amount
of bonding on the ash content of semi-coke from lignite
during its briquetting is worked out.

Card 1/1

ROSENBERG, M.

COUNTRY:	1	Rumania	H-22
CATEGORY	1		
ABG. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	19326
AUTHOR	:	Simu. I. and Rosenberg, M.	
INST.	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	Some Technical and Economic Problems in the Processing and Utilization of Brown Coal in Rumania. VI. The Semicoking of Lignite.	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Rev Mineral, 9, No 9, 402-403 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	The authors conclude from an analysis of the technical and economic indices of the semicoking of beneficiated lignites that the semicoking of lignites is uneconomical under present conditions in the Rumanian Peoples Republic. For Communication V see RZKhim, 1959, No 19, 54734. G. Sorveco	

REF: 1/1

ROSENBERG, M.; OFFIS, M.; BLUM, I.

Studies of the relations between briquetting pressure and the granulometry of coal in the briquetting process with binding matter. P 134

REVISTA MINELOR. (Ministerul Minelor, Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei, Directia Exploatarilor Miniere si Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no.4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
14 4 "Dissolution of "Vacuum Films" in Acids. II.—Dissolution of Iron and Nickel in Sulphuric Acid. M. A. Rosenberg and K. E. Avaliani (<i>Doklady Akademii Nauk S.S.R.</i>, 1936, 6, (4), 171-172 (in Russian); and <i>Compt. rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.</i>, 1936, [N.S.], 4, (4), 170-180 (in German)).—See also <i>Met. Abs.</i>, 1936, 2, 688. Iron and nickel films obtained by cathode sputtering in vacuo dissolve readily in dilute sulphuric acid whether treated without exposure to air or after exposure for 1 hr. The nickel films dissolve more slowly than the iron films, and unlike these are not attacked by acid more dilute than about 0.5N.—N. A.																													
ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
WORDS										TECHNICAL WORDS										SYNONYMS									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30																													

1st AND 2nd GROUPS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1st AND 2nd GROUPS	
<i>*Dissolution of "Vacuum Films" in Acids. I.—Dissolution of Chromium in Sulphuric Acid. M. A. Rosenberg, K. E. Avallani, and P. B. Jurkovskaja (Doklady Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R., 1938, 4, (3), 133-138 (Russian); and Compl. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, [N.S.], 4, (3), 135-139 (German)).—Chromium films 15-62.8 mg obtained by thermal dispersion of pure electrolytic chromium in a vacuum (1×10^{-4} mm.) dissolve in a few seconds in 0.5 or 2N sulphuric acid provided that they have not been exposed to the air, but after contact with air become passive and do not dissolve even after 12 hrs. Passive films are also obtained by dispersion of chromium in a vacuum on a surface heated at 200° C. and they cannot be activated. None of the films dissolves in 0.001N sulphuric acid.—N. A.</i>					
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
REGIONAL SYMBOLS		SYMBOLS		REGIONAL SYMBOLS	
GROUPS		GROUPS		GROUPS	
GROUPS		GROUPS		GROUPS	

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
<i>BC</i> Dissemination of "vacuum films" of metals in acids. I. Dissolution of chromium in sulphuric acid. M. A. ROSENBERG, K. E. AVALLANT, and P. B. JUMNOVA/USA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, 4, 135-139).—The dissolution of vac. sublimed films of Cr, 15—85.5 mμ thick, has been studied at 16° in 0.5 and 2N-H₂SO₄ by measuring the pressure; 0.001N-H₂SO₄ did not dissolve the films. The admission of 1—3 mm. (measured on the oil gauge) of O₂ to the film for 5—10 min. caused passivity which could not be removed by heating at 77°. Compact Cr did not dissolve under the same conditions. R. S. B.										<i>a-1</i>									
ASH-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100									

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Rosenberg, M. A. and Cherevatskaya, O. M. - "The drop method of the iron-corrosion investigation in the presence of inhibitors," Nauch. zapiski (Dnepropetr. gos. un-t), Vol XXXIII, 1949, p. 34-41, - Bibliog: 8 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).